THE DISCOVERY OF Nevv Brittaine.

Began *August* 27. *Anno Dom.* 1650.

By { *Edward Bland*, Merchant. / *Abraham Wood*, Captaine. / *Sackford Brewster*, / *Elias Pennant*, } Gentlemen.

From Fort *Henry*, at the head of *Appamattuck* River in *Virginia*, to the Fals of *Blandina*, first River in *New Brittaine*, which runneth West; being 120. Mile South-west, between 35. & 37. degrees, (a pleasant Country,) of temperate Ayre, and fertile Soyle.

LONDON,
Printed by *Thomas Harper* for *John Stephenson*, at the Sun below Ludgate. *M. DC. LI.*

TO THE

HONORABLE,

SIR

JOHN DAVERS,

KNIGHT:

Great Favourer of the Westerne Plantations, and a Member of the Parliament of England.

Noble Sir:

THE great Incouragement that I have found from your Worthy selfe to propogate the Publique Affaires, as well Forraigne as Domestique, hath imbolned mee to presume humbly to present this small Piece of the Discovery of the Westerne Part of *Virginia*, wherein you shall

ſhall finde by the Induſtry of the Surveyors of that Part, the great Benefit that may accrew to the Engliſh Plantation; in regard of the many and ſeverall Commodities that may thence ariſe, by reaſon of the fertility of the Soyle, Nature having provided ſo plentifully for all things, that with no extraordinary great Charge it may be effected, to the great Profit, and more Glory of this Engliſh Nation: And whereas your ſelfe hath beene, and ſtill are a Chiefe Agent in that, and other Plantations, ſo (under God) you may be a meanes for converting divers of thoſe poor Indians to the Chriſtian Faith. For the World doth take notice you obſerve the Orators ſaying; *That you were not borne for your ſelfe, but for your Country*: Which that you may ever doe, ſhall be the Prayer,

SIR,

Of your moſt humble Servant,

J. S.

To the Reader.

Ho ever thou art that deſireſt the Advancement of Gods glory by converſion of the Indians, the Augmentation of the Engliſh Common-wealth, in extending its liberties; I would adviſe thee to conſider the preſent benefit and future profits that will ariſe in the wel ſetling Virginia's *Confines, eſpecially that happy Country of* New Brittaine, *in the Latitude of* 35. *and* 37. *degrees, of more temperate Clymate then that the Engliſh now inhabite, abounding with great Rivers of long extent, and encompaſſing a great part, or moſt of* Virginia's *Continent; a place ſo eaſie to be ſettled in, in regard that Horſe and Cattle in foure or five dayes may be conveyed for the benefit of Undertakers, and all inconveniencies avoyded which com-*

commonly attend New Plantations, being ſupplied with neceſſaries from the Neighbourhood of Virginia.

That the Aſſembly of Virginia *(as may be ſeene by their Order ſince my returne heereto procured) have conceived a hundred to be a ſufficient force and competence for the eſtabliſhment of that Country in which Tobacco will grow larger and more in quantity. Sugar Canes are ſuppoſed naturally to be there, or at leaſt if implanted will undoubtedly flouriſh: For we brought with us thence extraordinary Canes of twenty five foot long and ſix inches round; there is alſo great ſtore of fiſh, and the Inhabitants relate that there is plenty of Salt made to the Sunne without art; Tobacco Pipes have beene ſeene among theſe Indians tipt with Silver, and they weare Copper Plates about their necks: They have two Crops of Indian Corne yearely, whereas* Virginia *hath but one. What I write, is what I have proved; I cordially wiſh ſome more then private Spirits would take it into their conſideration, ſo may it prove moſt advantagious to particular and publick ends; for which ſo prayeth,*

Your faithfull ſervant,

Edward Bland.

October

October 20. 1650. By the Assembly.

IT *is Ordered by the Grand Assembly, that according to the Petition of Mr.* Edward Bland, *Merchant, that he the sayd* Bland, *or any other be permitted to discover and seate to the Southward in any convenient place where they discover; and that according to his Petition for furthering his Designes hee bee permitted to have correspondence with the Indians, and also receive the benevolence of the well-affected, and use all lawfull meanes for effecting thereof, provided that they secure themselves in effecting the sayd Designe with a hundred able men sufficiently furnished with Armes and Munition.*

John Corkes, Cler. Dom. Com.

The

Sir *Walter Rawleighs* Obſervation on 35. degrees Latitude.

PAradiſe was created a part of this Earth, and ſeated in the lower part of Eden *or* Meſopotamia, *containing alſo a part of* Shinar *and* Armenia; *it ſtands* 35 *degrees from the Equinoctiall, and* 55 *from the North-pole, in a temperate Climate, full of excellent fruits, chiefely of Palme-trees without labour; for wherein ſoever the Earth, Nature, and the Sun can moſt vaunt that they have excelled, yet ſhall the Palme-tree be the greateſt wonder of all their workes: This tree alone giveth unto man whatſoever his life beggeth at Natures hand. The like are alſo found both in the Eaſt and weſt-Indies as well as in Paradiſe, which Countries are alſo bleſſed with a perpetuall Spring and Summer,* &c. *Rawleighs* Marrow of Hiſtory, Page 42.

By how much Adam *exceeded all living men in perfection, by being the immediate workmanſhip of God, by ſo much did that choſen, and particular Garden exceed all the parts of the Univerſall World in which God had planted the Trees of Life, and Knowledge, Plants onely proper, and belonging to the Paradiſe, and Garden, of ſo great a Lord.* Ibid. p. 43.

The

The Discovery of *New Britaine.*

AUguſt 27. 1650. *The Right Honorable Sir* W. Berkly, *Kt. being Governour and Captaine Generall of* Virginia, Edw. Bland *Merch.* Abraham Wood *Capt.* Elias Ponnant *and* Sackford Brewſter *Gent. foure Men, and one Indian named* Pyancha, *an Appamattuck for our Guide, with two ſervants, foure Horſes and Proviſion, advanced from Fort* Henry, *lying on Appamattuck River at the fals, being a branch of* James *River, intending a South weſterne Diſcovery.*

This day wee paſſed over a branch belonging to *Blackwater* lake, running South eaſt into *Chawan* River; at that place wee were forced to unlade our Carriages by reaſon of the great raines lately fallen, which otherwiſe is very paſſable for foot, being firm gravelly ground in the bottome, and lieth from Fort *Henry* 20. miles, and ſome 12. miles from this place we travelled unto a deepe River called the *Nottaway* Creeke ſome 100. paces over ſandy bottomes (& with a little labour may be made paſſeable) unto a *Nottaway* Town liyng ſome two miles from the River. Hither we came within night, and by reaſon of our ſuddaine approach and hallowing of *Robert Farmer* ſervant to Mr. *Bland*, the Inhabitants ran all away into the Woods, with their Women and Children; therefore by us it was named *Farmers* Chaſe. After our arrivall there within a ſmall ſpace of time one *Indian* man appeared, and finding of us peaceable, and the white flag bore before us by our Guide whom they knew, he made a

hallow and the reſt came in from their ſculking holes like ſo many timerous Hares, and ſhewed us what curteſie they could. About two houres after came to us *Oyeocker* elder brother to *Chounterounte* one of the *Nottaway* Kings, who told us that his brother *Chounterounte*, and other of the *Nottaway* Kings would come to us next day by Noone, and that the day before *Chounterounte* and all his men had been a hunting, and it hapned that *Chountercunte* had ſhot one of his brothers in the leg, and that thereupon he was gone downewards. We ſtayed untill next day at Noone but he came not, and then we journyed unto the Towne belonging unto *Oyeocker*, who kindly invited us thither, and told us he thought that *Chounterounte* would meet us there, and alſo of his owne accord proffered us to be our guide whitherſoever we went. The Land generally to this Towne is Champion, very rich, and the Towne ſcituate in a rich levell, well timbered, watered, and very convenient for Hogs and Cattle.

Auguſt 28. We journied with our new entertained Guide *Oyeocker*, lying betweene South, and South and by Weſt, from the firſt Towne upon a very rich levell of Land: ſixteen miles from this place we came unto the River *Penna* Mount, being another branch of *Chawan* River, eight miles on the South ſide it hath very rich Land and Corn-fields on both ſides the River, and is about ſome 200. paces wide, and runs out with elbowes: at the place of our paſſage over this River to this ſecond Towne is ſhallow upon a Sandy Point, and with a very little labour may be made paſſeable both for foot and horſe, or any Carriage by Land,

or

or pentater with ſmall Boats, and ſome two miles higher there is a ſound paſſage no deeper then a mans anckle: Within night came *Chounterounte* unto our Quarters frowning, and with a countenance noting much diſcontent, downe he ſets, and lookes about him, ſalutes the Engliſh with a ſcornefull poſture, and then our Appamattack Guide, and tels him, I am ſorry for thee friend, thou wilt be knockt on the head; after this ſome pauſe was made before any diſcourſe, expecting the Engliſh would begin, but finding us ſlow, he thus ſpake: There was a *Wainoake Indian* told him that there was an Engliſhman a *Cockarous* hard by Captaine *Floods*, gave this Indian Bells, and other petty truck to lay downe to the *Tuskarood* King, and would have hired him to have gone with him, but the *Wainoakes* being doubtfull what to doe, went to Captaine *Flood* for advice, who adviſed them not to go, for that the Governour would give no licence to go thither; heereupon *Chounterounte* was by us queſtioned, when and who it was that had told him ſo, & if he did know that *Wainoake* Indian, to which he anſwered doubtfully, and demanded of us whither we did intend to go; we told him the *Tuskarood* King had envited us to trade, and our Governour had ordered us to go, and ſpeake with an Engliſhman amongſt them, and to enquire for an Engliſh woman caſt away long ſince, and was amongſt thoſe Nations. *Chounterounte* perſwaded us to go no further, alleadging there was no Engliſh there, that the way was long, for paſſage very bad by reaſon of much raine that had lately fallen, and many rotten Marriſhes and Swampps there was to paſſe over, *in fine* we

found him, and all his men very unwilling we ſhould go any further; but we told them, that let the waies and paſſages be never ſo bad, we were reſolved to go through, and that we were not afraid of him nor his Nation, nor any other, for we intended no injury, and that we muſt go, for we were commanded by our King; theſe words cauſed *Chounterounte* to aſſimulate a feare in his countenance, and after delivery of himſelfe, at our going away next day, when we had mounted our Horſes, *Chounterounte* came privately unto us, and in a moſt ſerious manner intimating unto us, that he loved us, and our Nation, and that he lively apprehended our danger, and that our ſafety concerned him, for if any accident hapned otherwiſe then good to us, he ſhould be ſuſpected to have a hand in it, and withall wiſhed us to go no further, for that he certainly knew that the Nations we were to go through would make us away by treachery; we anſwered him, that we were not afraid to be killed, for that any one of us were able to deale with forty through the protection of our great God, for we were commanded by our King.

Auguſt 29. We travelled from this ſecond Town to *Maharineck*, eight miles upon barren Champion Lands, and ſix miles further is a branch that runnes South weſt, with rich Lands upon it; and from thence ſome fixe miles further, is a Brooke ſome hundred paces over, and runnes South and a little to the Weſt, on both ſides of the Creek: for fowre miles or thereabouts, is very rich Lands, well Timbered and Watered, and large dry Meadowes, South and by Weſt: From this Creeke is another, ſome eight miles off,

that

that opens it ſelfe into divers ſmall Guts, made by the inundation of Freſhes of Waters; and the paſſage lies ſome two hundred paces from the Path, and this Creek is ſome ten miles from *Maharinecke* Towne, and was by us named *Newcombs Forreſt*. It was night when we entred into *Maharineck*, where we found a Houſe ready made for us of Matts; and Corne ſtalkes layd in ſeverall places for our Horſes, the Inhabitants ſtanding, according to their cuſtome, to greet us: and after ſome diſcourſe with their *Werrowance*, a Youth, to whom wee preſented ſeverall gifts, we certified them the cauſe of our comming was to Trade in way of friendſhip, and deſired the great men that what Wares or Skins the Town did afford, might be brought to our Quarters next morning; and alſo a meaſure for *Roanoak*, which they promiſed ſhould be done, and ſo left us to our ſelves awhile, untill wee had refreſhed our ſelves with ſuch proviſions as they had ſet before us, in moſt plentifull maner; and afterwards the great men and Inhabitants came, and performed divers Ceremonies, and Dancings before us, as they uſe to doe to their great Emperour *Apachancano*, when they entertain him in moſt ſolemne maner and friendſhip.

Auguſt 30. Being wearied with our laſt dayes travell, we continued at *Maharineck*, and this day ſpake with a Tuskarood Indian, who told us that the Engliſhman was a great way off at the further Tuskarood Towne, and wee hired this Turkarood Indian to run before, and tell his *Werrowance* wee intended to lay him downe a preſent at *Hocomowananek*, and deſired to have him meete us there, and alſo wrote to that

effect to the Engliſhman in Engliſh, Latine, Spaniſh, French and Dutch, the *Tuskarood* promiſed in three dayes to meete us at *Hocomawananck*. In the afternoone came two Indians to our Quarters, one of whom the *Maharinecks* told us was the *Werrowance* of *Hocomawananck* River, ſeemed very joyfull that wee could goe thither, and told us the *Tuskarood* would have come to us to trade, but that the *Wainoakes* had ſpoken much to diſhearten them from having any trade with the Engliſh, and that they intended divers times to have come in, but were afraid, for the *Wainoakes* had told them that the Engliſh would kill them, or detaine them, and would not let them goe without a great heape of *Roanoake* middle high, to which we anſwered that the *Wainoakes* durſt not affirme any ſuch thing to our faces, and that they had likewiſe ſpoken much againſt the *Tuskarood* to the Engliſh, it being a common thing amongſt them to villifie one another, and tell nothing but lies to the Engliſh.

This day in the morning the *Maharineck* great men ſpake to heare ſome of our guns go off: Whereupon we ſhot two guns at a ſmall marke, both hitting it, and at ſo great a diſtance of a hundred paces, or more, that the Indians admired at it: And a little before night the old King of *Maharineck* came to us, and told us, that the people in the Towne were afraid when the guns went off, and ran all away into the Woods. This night alſo we had much Dancing.

Auguſt 31. Wee went away from *Maharineck* South Eaſt two miles to goe over *Maharineck* River, which hath a bottome betweene two high land ſides through

through which you muſt paſſe to get over, which River is about two hundred paces broad, and hath a high water marke after a freſh of at leaſt twenty foot perpendicular by the trees in the breaches betweene the River, and the high land of the old fields. This River is the Southerly laſt and maine branch of *Chawan* River, and was by us named *Woodford* River, and runs to the Eaſtward of the South. On both ſides of *Woodford* River is very much exceeding rich Land, but eſpecially on the further ſide towards *Hocomawananck*. Imediately after the paſſage over this River, are old Indian fields of exceeding rich Land, that beare two Crops of Indian Corne a yeare, and hath timber trees above five foot over, whoſe truncks are a hundred foot in cleare timber, which will make twenty Cuts of Board timber a piece, and of theſe there is abundance.

As alſo exceeding rich Land, full of great Reeds thrice as big as the largeſt Arrow Reeds we have about our Plantations; this good Land continues for ſome ſix miles together unto a great Swampp, and then begins a pyny barren Champion Land with divers Branches and Pecoſans, yet very paſſeable, running South and by Weſt, unto a deepe River ſome a hundred paces over, running South, and a little to the Eaſt, which River incloſes a ſmall Iſland which wee named *Brewſters* Iſland, ſome eighteene miles from *Woodford* River due South, and by Weſt, with very exceeding rich Land on both ſides of it for ſome ſixe miles together, and this River we alſo named *Brewſters* River, it being the firſt branch of *Hocomawananck* River: and a little lower downe as the River runs, is

ſuch

Genl Washington is credited with using this word at an early date

ſuch another River as *Chickahamine* River (which is a mile broad.)

After we had paſſed over this River we travelled ſome twenty miles further upon a pyny barren Champion Land to *Hocomawananck* River, South, and by Weſt: ſome twelve miles from *Brewſters* River we came unto a path running croſſe ſome twenty yards on each ſide unto two remarkeable Trees; at this path our Appamattuck Guide made a ſtop, and cleared the Weſterly end of the path with his foote, being demanded the meaning of it, he ſhewed an unwillingneſſe to relate it, ſighing very much: Whereupon we made a ſtop untill *Oyeocker* our other Guide came up, and then our Appamattuck Guide journied on; but *Oyeocker* at his comming up cleared the other end of the path, and prepared himſelfe in a moſt ſerious manner to require our attentions, and told us that many yeares ſince their late great Emperour *Appachancano* came thither to make a War upon the *Tuskarood*, in revenge of three of his men killed, and one wounded, who eſcaped, and brought him word of the other three murthered by the *Hocomawananck* Indians for lucre of the *Roanoake* they brought with them to trade for Otter skins. There accompanyed *Appachancano* ſeverall petty Kings that were under him, amongſt which there was one King of a Towne called *Pawhatan*, which had long time harboured a grudge againſt the King of *Chawan*, about a yong woman that the King of *Chawan* had detayned of the King of *Pawhatan*: Now it hapned that the King of *Chawan* was invited by the King of *Pawhatan* to this place under pretence to preſent him with a Guift of

ſome

ſome great vallew, and there they met accordingly, and the King of *Pawhatan* went to ſalute and embrace the King of *Chawan*, and ſtroaking of him after their uſuall manner, he whipt a bow ſtring about the King of *Chawans* neck, and ſtrangled him; and how that in memoriall of this, the path is continued unto this day, and the friends of the *Pawhatans* when they paſſe that way, cleanſe the Weſterly end of the path, and the friends of the *Chawans* the other. And ſome two miles from this path we came unto an Indian Grave upon the Eaſt ſide of the path: Upon which Grave there lay a great heape of ſticks covered with greene boughs, we demanded the reaſon of it, *Oyeocker* told us, that there lay a great man of the *Chawans* that dyed in the ſame quarrell, and in honour of his memory they continue greene boughs over his Grave to this day, and ever when they goe forth to Warre they relate his, and others valorous, loyall Acts, to their yong men, to annimate them to doe the like when occaſion requires. Some foure miles from *Hocomawananck* is very rich Champian Land: It was night when we came to *Hocomawananck* River, and the Indian that came with us from *Woodford* River, and belonged to *Hocomawananck*, would have had us quartered upon the ſide of a great Swampp that had the advantage of ſeverall bottomes of the Swampp on both ſides of us, but we removed to take our advantage for ſafety, and retreate, in caſe any accident ſhould happen, which at that time promiſed nothing but danger, for our Guides began to be doubtfull, and told us, that the *Hocomawananck* Indians were very treacherous, and that they did not like their counte-

nances, and shape well; this place we named *Pyanchas* Parke: about three houres after we had taken up our Quarters, some of the Inhabitants came, and brought us roasting eares, and Sturgeon, and the *Hocomawananck* Indian that came with us from *Woodford* River, came not unto us untill next day, but his *Warrowance* told us before wee came from *Woodford*, hee could not come untill that day at night. The next day morning after our comming to *Hocomawananck* the Inhabitants seemed to prepare us a house: But we about eight of the clock set forward to goe view the place where they killed Sturgeon, which was some six miles from the place where we quartered by *Pyanchas* Parke, where there is a River Running very deep South, exceeding deepe, and foure hundred paces broad. The high water marke of this River between both sides of the River perpendicular, from the top of the Banck to the River, is forty five foot upon a fresh; this River was by us named *Blandina* River: from *Pyanchas* Parke to the place where they kill Sturgeon is six miles up the River running Northerly, and all exceeding rich Land: Both upwards and downewards upon the River, at this place where they kill Sturgeon also are the Falls, and at the foot of these Falls also lies two Islands in a great Bay, the uppermost whereof Mr. *Blande* named *Charles* Island, and the lowermost Captaine *Wood* named *Berkeley* Island: on the further side of these Islands the Bay runs navigable by the two Islands sides: *Charles* Island is three miles broad, and foure miles long, and *Berkeley* Island almost as big, both in a manner impregnable, by nature being fortified with high Clefts of Rocky Stone,

and

and hardly passeable, without a way cut through them, and consists all of exceeding rich Land, and cleare fields, wherein growes Canes of a foot about, and of one yeares growth Canes that a reasonable hand can hardly span; and the Indians told us they were very sweet, and that at some time of the yeare they did suck them, and eate them, and of those we brought some away with us. The Land over against *Charles* Island we named *Blands* Discovery, and the Land over against *Berkeley* Island we named *Woods* journy, and at the lower end of *Charles* Island lies a Bay due South from the said Island, so spatious that we could not see the other side of it: this bay we named *Pennants* Bay, and in the River between *Charles* Island, and the maine Land lies a Rocky Point in the River, which Point comes out of *Charles* Island, and runs into the middle of the River: this Point we named *Brewsters* Point, and at this Point only, and no other is there any place passeable into *Charles* Island, and this *Brewsters* Point runs not quite from *Charles* Island to the maine Land, but when you come off the maine Land to the Rivers side, you must wade about fifty paces to come upon the Point, and if you misse the Point on either side, up or downe the River, you must swim, and the River runs very swift. Some three miles from the River side over against *Charles* Island is a place of severall great heapes of bones, and heere the Indian belonging to *Blandina* River that went along with us to the Fals, sat downe, and seemed to be much discontented, insomuch that he shed teares; we demanded why those bones were piled up so curiously? *Oyeocker* told us, that at this place *Appachan-*

cano one morning with 400. men treacherouſly ſlew 240. of the *Blandina* River Indians in revenge of three great men ſlaine by them, and the place we named *Golgotha*; as we were going to *Blandina* River we ſpake to *Oyeocker* our Guide to lead us the way, and he would not; but asked our Appamattuck Guide why we did not get us gone, for the Inhabitants were jealous of us, and angry with us, and that the Runner we ſent to the *Tuskarood* would not come at the day appointed, nor his King, but ran another way, and told the Indians that we came to cut them off; whereupon our Appamattuck Guide ſtepped forth, and frowning ſaid, come along, we will go ſee the Falls, and ſo led the way, and alſo told us that the *Woodford* Indians lied, and that Indian that came to us, which the *Woodford* Indian ſaid was the King of *Blandina* River, was not the *Werrowance* of *Blandina* River; whereupon we reſolved to return (having named the whole Continent *New Brittaine*) another way into our old path that led to *Brewſters* River, and ſhot off no guns becauſe of making a commotion, and adding to the Natives feares. At *Blandina* River we had ſome diſcourſe with our Appamattuck Guide concerning that River, who told us that that Branch of *Blandina* River ran a great way up into the Country; and that about three dayes journy further to the South-Weſt, there was a far greater Branch ſo broad that a man could hardly ſee over it, and bended it ſelfe to the Northward above the head of *James* River, unto the foot of the great Mountaines, on which River there lived many people upwards, being the *Occonacheans* and the *Neſſoneicks*, and that where ſome of the *Occonacheans* lived,

lived, there is an Iſland within the River three dayes journy about, which is of a very rich and fertile ſoile, and that the upper end of the Iſland is fordable, not above knee deepe, of a ſtony bottome, running very ſwift, and the other ſide very deepe and navigable: Alſo we found many of the people of *Blandina* River to have beards, and both there, and at *Woodford* River we ſaw many very old men, and that the Climate according to our opinions was far more temperate then ours of *Virginia*, and the Inhabitants full of Children; they alſo told us that at the bottome of the River was great heapes of Salt; and we ſaw among them Copper, and were informed that they tip their pipes with ſilver, of which ſome have been brought into this Country, and 'tis very probable that there may be Gold, and other Mettals amongſt the hils.

September 1. About noone from Woods Journey wee travelled ſome ſixe miles North Eaſt, unto the old Path that leads to *Brewſters* River: within night we quartered on the other ſide of it, and kept good watch: this Path runnes from Woods Journey north and by Eaſt, and due North.

September 2. In the morning about eight of the clocke, as every one was mounted, came to our quarters *Occonneſquay*, ſonne to the Tuskarood King, and another Indian whom he told was a *Werrowance*, and his Kinſeman, with the Runner which wee had ſent to the Tuskarood King, who was to meet us at *Blandina* River that night; the Kings ſonne told us that the Engliſh man would be at his houſe that night, a great way off; and would have had us gone backe with him, but we would not, and appointed him to meete

us at *Woodford* River where hee came not, wee having ſome ſuſpition that hee came from *Woodford* River that night, and that our Runner had not beene where we had ſent him, through ſome information of our Nottaway guide, which afterwards proved true, by the Relation of the *Werrowance* of *Blandina* River, whom about fowre howres after wee had parted with the Kings ſon, wee met on the way comming from *Woodford* River with a company of men, thinking he ſhould have found us at *Blandina* River that night, according to his order and promiſe; with whom falling into diſcourſe, he told us that the King of the *Tuskaroods* ſon, and our Runner were the night before at *Woodford* River; but the Kings ſon told us he came from *Blandina* River, and beyond, and hearing we were gone before he came, he had travelled all night from *Blandina* River to overtake us. This day about Noone we came to *Woodford* River Towne, and tarried there that night; we found the old *Werrowance*, and all his great men gone, yet had courteous quarter; but not without great grounds of ſuſpition, and ſignes that they were angry at us: at our coming back to *Woodford* River we had information that ſome Spies of *Wainoake* had been there a little before we came, and that the King of *Wainoake* and *Chounterounte* had ſent Runners to all the Nations thereabouts, informing them that the Engliſh were come to cut them off, which we ſuppoſed to be ſome greater Polititians then Indian Conſultations, who had ſome private ends to themſelves, and minded nothing leſſe then a publick good; for we found that the Runner whom we imployed to carry our meſſage to

the

the *Tuskarood* King, ran to the *Waynoakes*, and he whom the *Woodford* Indians told us was the *Werrowance* of *Blandina* River, was a *Woodford* Indian, and no *Werrowance*, but done of purpose to get something out of us, and we had information that at that time there were other Englisſh amongſt the Indians.

September 3. By breake of day we journied from *Woodford* River to a path ſome eight miles above *Pennants* Mount running North, and by Eaſt and North, North, Eaſt, which was done by the advice of our Appamattuck Guide, who told us that he was informed that ſome plots might be acted againſt us, if we returned the way that we came, for we told *Chounterounte* we would returne the ſame way againe: And this information our Guide told us he had from a woman that was his Sweet-heart belonging to *Woodford* River. This day we paſſed over very much rich, red, fat, marle Land, betweene *Woodford* River Towne, and the head of *Pennants* Mount, with divers Indian fields; the head of which River abounds much with great Rocks of Stone, and is two hundred paces over, and hath a ſmall Iſland in it named *Sackfords* Iſland. Betweene *Pennants* Mount River head, and the head of *Farmers* Chaſe River is very much exceeding rich, red, fat, marle Land, and *Nottaway* and *Schockoores* old fields, for a matter of ſixe miles together all the trees are blowne up or dead: Heere it began to raine, and ſome ſix miles further we tooke up our quarters, and it proved a very wet night. At the firſt other *Nottaway* old fields, we found the Inhabitants much perplexed about a gun that went off to the Weſtward of them, the night before wee came thither, which

our

our Appamattuck Guide conceived were the Wainoake Spies, ſet out there to prevent our journyings, and we found ſeverall Agers about the place where the Indians told us the gun went off.

Septemb. 4. About 8 of the Clock we travelled North, North-Eaſt ſome ſix miles, unto the head of Farmers Chaſe River, where we were forced to ſwimm our horſes over, by reaſon of the great rain that fell that night, which otherwiſe with a little labour may be made very paſſable. At this place is very great Rocky ſtones, fit to make Mill-ſtones, with very rich tracks of Land, and in ſome places between the head of Farmers Chaſe River and Black water Lake, is ground that gives very probable proofe of an Iron, or ſome other rich Mine. Some ſixteen miles from Farmers Chaſe, North, and by Eaſt, and North, North-Eaſt, lies Black water Lake, which hath very much rich land about it, and with little labour will be made very paſſable. From Black water Lake we did travell to the old fields of *Manks Meſſoneicks*, and from thence ſome 12 miles N. N Eaſt we came unto Fort Henry about the cloſe of the Evening, all well and in good health, notwithſtanding from the time we had ſpoken with *Chounterounte* at Pennants Mount, we every night kept a ſtrickt watch, having our Swords girt, and our Guns and Piſtols by us, for the Indians every night where we lay, kept a ſtrict guard upon us.

The Diſcoverers, viz.

Mr. *Edward Blande*, Merchant.
Abraham Wood, Captaine.
Mr. *Elias Pennant*.
Mr. *Sackford Brewſter*.
Robert Farmer, Servant to Mr. *Blande*.
Henry Newcombe, Servant to Captaine *Wood*.
Guides. { *Oyeocker*, a Nottaway Werrowance.
{ *Pyancha*, an Appamattuck War Captaine.

FINIS.